Fork of the First American Cartenturists in Depteting Human Fattings on Home Lasw How to Lighten the Bull Work of Corn Grindleg-The Chiriquian Toys-The Gold Jewelry Pound in the Graves,

Only a casual examination of the so-called a people who lived there is needed to show that the original American caricaturists tinent held up human frailties where all but the lathmus of Panama. They had, indeed, appeal to their countrymen, but they worked th enduring material, and many of their dealgas exist to this day. That the existing work widely distributed and appreciated, is due, apparently, to the fact that the investigating archmologists were always looking for mythological or religious significance among the specimens they possessed—they could see only an object of worship in what was really a prehistoric doll-and so the real spirit of at least



Perhaps the archwologists who read this will say it is not so, but to my mind the most promture of the art work of the ancient in habitants of the Panama Isthmus is the caricaturing of certain prominent characteristics of ncient graves that they had intoxicating excess brought on delirium tremens, as such picted the snakes in a most amusing form.

Isthmian made immense quantities of potber of forms. So great, in fact, was the numwist to understand that they had in all probdes for many different kinds of food and drink dish for each variety of food and drink, and Il different varieties of dishes for the same articles on different occasions.

of suitable form for drinking vessels—that is, bowls that had brims that would fit the mouth one can easily imagine that some were meant for drink that was not only strong, but very strong. It is not that the bowl itself was very peculiar, but its handles pictured the fate that certainly waited on excess in the use of hard



THEY HAD THE JIM-JAMS.

On opposite sides of these bowls, in place of frightful condition; legs and arms had been s upon the faces that only those who have appreciate. It is to be observed that the artages in the specimen illustrated. In the only his legs have turned to snakes, but the arms are showing unmistakable symptoms of the beholder, while the right allow has entirely disappeared in a snaky fold. In vain the victim clasps his hands and rolls his eyes. He annot escape the condition that confronts him on the other side of the bowl.

Note, too, that the head of this sufferer is enlarged only in part-it bulges on the sides and the top-and then compare it with the full, round, symmetrical swell that is pictured on the fellow who "has got 'em bad." And what a happy lot of snakes it is! Every line of their writhing bodies, their rounded eyes, and the upturned corners of their mouths is as full of hilarity as the human faces are of woo.

The finical critic may object to this interpre-tation of the design on the ground that the delirium tremens usually causes the sufferer to see snakes in his boots, and no boots appear in these figures; but the obvious reply to this is that no boots or shoes were then worn in that country, and in the absence of boots the fevered imagination would be, at least, quite as likely to turn the lower extremities to serpents as an artist would be to cover them with a leather garment the like of which had never been seen in the region.



sals of avgulatte outline almost a globe, and

sels of exquisite outline—almost a globe, and yet of a somewhat pointed bottom, and with two, and in some cases three, mouths. Why should a vessel have three mouths, asked the archeologist, and why did they make them with a bottom of such shape that they gould not be put down on table or floor without anilling the contents?

The answers to these questions are obvious to every one who has ever worked the growier, even for one drink. There were two or three mouths, so that, as the cheering bowl was passed from hand to hand, the nee who received it need not drink from the orifice to which his neighbor had just pressed eager, watery line. By using the drinks and it is not serve for conveying the drinks.

But it is in the shape of the bottom of these growiers that one finds the most beautiful evidence of design. At this same time one finds there an indication of the character of the designer and his people that makes one's heart warm toward them. The archerologist observes that to put this howl down on floor or table is to spill the bowls contents. He observes and wonders, but what could be plainer than the intention that this vessel of good boose should not be put down ustil empty? With a flat-bottomed growier the too modest guesta would put it down before draining the last drop. The Chirquian host would not have it so. The guests must drink or spill it, and of course, among people of such minds, none would be found so heedless as to spill good liquer on a host's floor.

Then too, the failing of the old toper—he who in his fondness for the drink might forget to pass it on, might put the bowl down beside him, if he could, while he took breath and accumulated more thirst—is provided for. With this low! he could not do so. He had to keep the bowl travelling, and so the too modest member of the party suffered no leek through the greed of those with more effrontery.



IS IT A BUMAN FACE OR A CRAS?

The picture which illustrates this ancient growler shows a beautifully suggestive figure between the two mouths. It is that of a man who has had the growler and in proper time has passed it on to his neighbors. He has placed his hands together, and while resting one side of his face upon them contemplatively watches the movements of the bowl. In the features and the pose, in fact in every line of the figure, are expressions of contentment, repose, and quiet hope. Not even Meissonier, the prince of delineators of tiny figures, could have done so well as did this ancient Chiriquian modeller in clay.

Of course there were vessels for holding water, such as canteens for use on a journey or when at work in the field, and cups and vases for household use as well. With the true artistic instinct, the modeller, in making every-day ware, turned to nature for suitable ornaments for these vessels. Near every cooling apring of water he found the frog, and so he placed upon his canteens two happy frogs to lieu of the handles to which straps were fastened, while the same moisture-loving reptile also served for feet or legs on the cups which without a breach of cliquette could be put down before they were empty. But there was still another class of water cups. These were of large capacity, and had for supports various forms of the human head—heads whose faces asometimes showed the cager, sissing thirst of the next morning after a spree, and sometimes the indescribable fedings of the one who needs must drink water for lack of something more acceptable.

The monkey naturally attracted a deal of attention from the caricaturists, and he was done in clay in many forms. To look over these is to be convinced that the monkey was the artist's idea of a repentant sinner, the one who has satisted his wicked propensity, and is hinking mournfully of the folly of his way. The poor little beast is almost invariably posed roughing in the smallest space possible, his hinds are classped on or above his head, whil

pass the ordeal of a very crude furnace, but one must go to the bas-reliefs and other sculptures of the ancient artists of Greece to find the foicles of humanity depicted much more clearly than on the burnt clay crockery of the ancient Chiriquians.



I have dwelt at considerable length on this particular branch of ancient Chiriquian art to draw attention to the fact that the people who were destroyed by the Spaniards were a race of such culture and characteristics as would have awakened the protonnd interest and sympathy of more humane or less savage invaders than those who overrant he isthmus, and because archeologists do not seem to have considered the ancient artists at all in the light of fun makers. They have seen that a figure of the Chiriquian Ajax, with a doleful expression on its face, served sometimes as a support or a leg for a bowl or vase. They have called the Ajax a grotesque figure. They do not seem to have observed that the figure was made in that form for a definite purpose—the purpose of recalling or illustrating some humorous story or tradition current among the people. They call the figures grotesque in form, using the adjective in the sense of meaningless. But if the reader will make a study of such apecimens of this art work as can be found in the United States, he will be not unlikely to conclude that in their love for art as well as in their skill as artists and artisans the Chiriquians were much like, if inferior, to the Japaness. We have the Japaness with us to interpret the grotesique figures and flowers they have made and cultivated, but the Chiriquians were wiped out by ruthless conquerors and there is none to retell the stories which they illustrated on the crockers and in the ornaments in faily use.

I got my first glimpse of this art work when at Santiago de Veragues, where a merciant wanted to sell to me as a curio a little gold image of a bird for three times it value. From that time on I made as many inquiries as possible about the grittense of sancient people there, and what I have gathered is here set forth as it appeared to one who made the study without any pretence of being an archivologist.







these images for sale. He had sold to Tiffany's and to some of the John street gold buyers, but he grieved much because he had never been and to some of the John street gold buyers, but he grieved much because he had nover been able to get more than the value of the images as crude metal. From talking with Landau and others I concluded that any man having the requisite energy, patience, and knack of getting the good will of his associates could go to the upland region of the Isthmus, and in the course of a couple of years make very great finds. But no one need hope to do this without first getting a complete mastery of the Spanish language, and after that some knowledge of the Chiriqui Indian tongue.

The gold images found are nine times in ten thin figures of birds with wings and tall spread, a little round cylinder in place of a head, and a small ring on the back of the neek, by which it could be worn on a string. The under parts of the bird were burnished uphad a swelry finish—while the back was list rough as it came from the mould. The motal was always very thin, showing that the artisans knew how to make the greatest possible display out of the metal in hand.





THIS WAS A BREE MUG

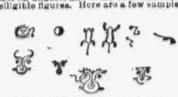
Whether these bronze bells were toys or for ceremonial use is a question not easily answered, perhaps, but it is one of no great importance. The chirtquans certainly did make vast numbers of toys. There are rattles and

than twenty pieces have rarely been found in a grave. There were various colors used in ornamenting it but red and black seem to have been favorites, and royal purple is common. The material was clay tempered with sand, and the colors were mineral, but there was no glaze used, such as one sees on China ware. To describe the stuff in detail, however, would require several pages of The Sun and would then be of interest only to the archwologist, who, with 10,000 pieces (the number said to have been collected by Dr. J. A. McNell, formerly of David before him, could not tell any more about the neople than has been here set forth. But it may added that the present 1sthmians value it very little. One rarely sees specimens in any house, and they tell of digging through ancient town sites where hundreds of pieces exist without trying to saye one. What does the modern Ladino care for a heathenish old pot when he can buy a brand new one, made by a Christian, for 10 cents?

Every one who goes through the Ishmus will hear of the pictured rock that lies some three or four hours' ride out of David. It is a great granite boulder that projects from twelve to fourteen feet above the ground, and is perhaps twenty-eight feet across in its largest dimension. Various figures have been cut on this rock by human agency, but one may well doubt whether the men who made the clay caricature had anything to do with the pictures on the rock. After comparing the art exhibits on the rock. After comparing the art exhibits on the rock. After comparing the art exhibits on the rock. After comparing the series on the rock and in terms contained as mething and by all anciont Americans; there is little in common between the two exhibits.

The man whose art could with delicacy but unmistakably portray the human passions in such material as is now used in terms contained more as can be found there.

Among the rock pictures is a sunburst, a new mon with the full circumference showing dimin, a scoroton, possibly a lizard, possibly a crait, curved lines



some homovous story or tradition current was been study of such properties in the reaction of the current study of such properties of the such as the current study of such properties of the such as the current study of such properties of the such as the current study of such properties of the such as the current study of such properties of the such as the current study of such properties of the such as the current study of such properties of the such as the current study of such properties of the such as the current study of such properties of the such as the current study of such properties of the such as the

The youngest editor in the world is probably Lady Marjorie Gordon, the daughter of Lady Aberdeen. "Wee Willie Winkie" is the name of her journalistic venture. A writer in The Young Woman gives the following ineresting sketch of the way in which the young

editor and her brothers live:
"It is a very pretty story, that of Holiday Cottage, which stands about half a mile from Haddo House, on the borders of a wood. In order that their children might be better able to appreciate the difficulties and delights of housekeeping. Lord and Lady Aberdeen had this sortings litted up with all the goods and chattels of a humble home, except that there is no sleeping accommodation in it. You walk across the field and turn into the wickst gate of a small cottage garden, where Lord Haddo and the Hon. Dudley and Archie Gordon grow potatoes, cabbages, and strawberries, and where, perchance, you may see the three brothers dig and delve, fetch water from a pump in the neighboring fleit, mend fences, polish door knockers, chop wood, or make themselves otherwise useful. Lady Marjorie grows roses and other flowers in this garden, and all the four owners of Holiday Cottage are intensely interested in a tiny rockery close to their door.

"In this kitchen Lady Marjorie practises all the details of housekeeping. If the floor is dirty, she scrubs it; when the grate is cold she kneels in front of it and cleans it, and lays the lire; the brightness of the cutlery and crockery depends on her handlwork and if the sor luncheon, she must prepare whatever refreshments she offers to them." Cottage, which stands about half a mile from

Uses for Uncle Sam's Money That Are No. Generally Known. From the Globe Lemocrat.

Benerally Maowa.

From the Stobe Issuerest

Some curious items enter into the expense account of Uncle barn. Away out in Arizona, near the city of Florence, there is a ruin of the dwelling piace of some prehi-toric people. It is called Casa Grande. The Government pays a man \$450 a year to watch Casa Grande and see that some Chicago archicologist docen't carry it away for exhibition purposes.

Socretary Gresham has tried to get along this year with \$1,000 for bringing home the remains of dinlomatic and consular officers of this country who died abroad. In view of the probable increase of mortality among the unusually large number of these patriots who have responded to the call of Josiah Quincy and have gone to places where the climate is bad. Mr. Gresham asks \$10,000 the coming year for diplomatic mortality.

Another item of close relationship to the last mentioned is \$5,000 to bring home the widows of those diplomatic mortality.

Another item of close relationship to the last mentioned is \$5,000 to bring home the widows of those diplomatic mortality.

The condition of Indians is a charge of \$1,000 a year on the United States Treasury.

The condition of Lo-the-poor-Indian is the inspiration of much sympathy among certain Caucasian philanthropists. The regular budget for the red man this year reaches \$6,931.

154.61. Next year it is expected to go to \$7,008.611.44. This covers a multitude of things which civilized people have neverthought of. For instance, every one of the 600 men Crows gets a \$10 suit of "good woollen clothing consisting of a coat, hat, pantaloons, fiannel shirt, and woollen socks." Every one of the 700 women Crows gets a fiannel skirt, a pair of woollen hose, twelve yards of calloo, and twelve yards of cotton domestic."

The end of this Indian budget is not in sight. The Indian is as good a stayer as the pensioner. Away back in 1714 the Government stipulated to pay the Six Nations of New York State a certain sum—several thousand dollars—every year, and it is still doing it. There are annutites

Pottawaromies came again, and this Government agreed to pay them another so-muchayear without any limitation of time. The fourth permanent annuity for this thrifty tritise was fastened upon the Treasury in 1828. Between that time and 1836 four more permanent annuities were added to the Pottawatomies' list. And they have been paid faithfully every year. They will be paid next year and the next after, and nobody knows when the obligation will cease. Three of these annuities are payable in silver, and allver it was for the Indian all through the war and afterward, when white folks never saw the color of coin. Another annuity is in "species," two more are in "moner." The other two annuities illustrate more forcibly the farcical. Every year since 1826 the Government has solemnly delivered to the Fottawatomies illy barrels of sail. And every year since 1826 the Government has maintained a blacksouth's shop with equipments and supplies for three blacksmiths at a cost of \$1,008.65 a year for the Pottawatomies.

The disbursements to these Pottawatomies, who long ago ceased to be Indians in all but name, amount to \$20,167.05. They must, according to the treaties, go on forever. They are permanent."

The Creeks have the oldest of these annuities. It started in 1700. The Chickasaws began to draw a permanent annuity in 1784. The Checkfaws were put on the roll for \$3,000 a year as early as 1900. Is it any wonder that the more civilized he gets the more tenacious the indian grows of his trioal relation and of Uncle bam's paternalism?

"Disfigures For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with

Unsightly skin diseases. Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls? It means isolation, seclusion.

It is a bar to social and business success. Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when Doctors fail,

Standard remedies fail, And nostrums prove worse than useless? Skin diseases are most obstinate to

cure or even relieve. It is an easy matter to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so

CUTICURA REMEDIES Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics, Because for years they have met

with most remarkable success, There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed. It is no long-drawn-out, expensive

experiment. 25c. invested in a cake of

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the bables, unless she has to laugh at the story of the snarling stone beast beneath her hand. Other forms of grinding stones were in the shame of stools with slightly concave tops. Some were supported by an onen framework that included toth lattice work and various figures. These were not very different in else or form from an ordinary peach thanked, others had solid have, and were shaped somewhat like hour glasses and somewhat like one-lenged milking stools. But whatever the general form, they were carred from solid rock and were in dealer and defail heautiful. There was no article of household use so mean that this people slid not strive to enrich COMPANY.

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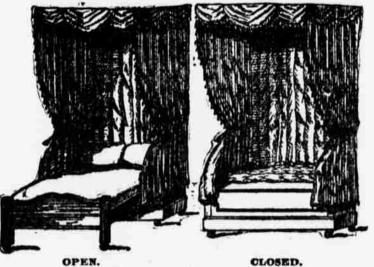
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NOT THE COURT LANGUAGE THERE.

An English-speaking Aspirant for Inter-preter's Position at Citaton Street,

The controversy over the appointment of an interpreter in the Fifth District Court has given rise to an amusing feature—the candidature of an aspirant who speaks English, the language least spoken by litigants in the Fifth District Court, where Russian, German, and Hungarian are the most familiar forms of vernacular. The Clinton Street Court, over which Judge Goldfogle presides, has a motley constituency. Once, the Seventh and Eleventh wards, which, with the Thirteenth ward, compose the judicial district, were overwhelm-ingly American. Foreigners were very rare, Nowadays, however, Russians, Poles, and Hungarians constitute the bulk of the population. and more especially that portion of the population, and more especially that portion of the population which goes to a District Court for redress or the gratification of grievances. There are in the Soventh ward for many flatians, and the native-American population in the district is gradually dwindling away. Interpreture in the District Courts require \$100 a month salary, are in attendance two

days a week, and are supposed to possess knowledge of at least two languages. English and German. Except a few Italians and thinamen, foreigners having business to transact is the District Courts of New York as pianular, defendants, or witnesses usually speak the man, and an interpreter having knowledge of the transpuage can usually perform the dutas of his well-paid and not onercue office. Whe showledge of German does not suffice, an other sider is usually present into service, a law yer, court attendant, or speciator who can understand and translate into collect the fine of the first service of the fine of the first service of the fine of the first service of the first service of the first service in the first service of the first service is one which is much covered each clair by those who find the sajary attacked to it, which is paid regularly by the citt is to the first service is one which is much covered each clair by those who find the sajary attacked to it, which is paid regularly by the citt is well on their sources of income but not until recently has there been a cardinate for the office whose ship qualification, as advanced by his friends, was the fact that in was thoroughly familiar with the English language in a district in which has ceased to be the prevailing language of a majority of the inhabitants.